## POWERS TOO BROAD. The Berkley Street-Railway Charter Vetoed on This Account.

MUST HAVE ONLY ONE OBJECT.

the Plain Provision of the Constitution and Legislative Ennetments Violating This Principle Cannot Stand-Other Objections.

Governor O'Ferrall yesterday sent to the Senate a communication vetoing a bill which originated in that body, amending the charter of the Berkley Street-Railway Company.

The message reads as follows: Richmond, Va., January 29, 1896. To the General Assembly:

Senate bill No. 193, entitled, "An act to amend and re-enact the third section of an act approved February 3, 1888, entitled an act to incorporate the Berkley Street-Rallway Company," has been carefully considered by me, and regret to be compelled to return it without my approval.

Section 3 of the original act is as fol-

"It shall be lawful for said company to transport passengers, freight, and baggage over the line of said railroad, and to collect fares and tolls for the same; and may use horse, steam, or electric power to propel the cars of said road," See Acts 1887-'88, page Ni.

The present bill proposes to amend this section by adding the following

"And said company shall have the further power and authority to establish and maintain in the said village of Berkand maintain in the said village of Berk-ley, or in Washington magisterial dis-trict. Norfolk county, one or more plants for the purpose of furnishing electric-light, heat, power, and traction to the public, and to private individuals and corpublic, and to private individuals and cor-porations, and may manufacture and fur-nish light for public and private use by electricity, gas, or other means of illumi-nation; and it shall be lawful for said company to dispose of its electricity or gas at such rates as may be agreed upon gas at such rates as may be agreed opon by the parties, but as far as the said company shall use the streets of said vil-lage or the roads of said Washington magisterial district for the purpose of erecting and maintaining thereon poles, erecting and maintaining thereon poles, wires, and necessary fixtures, or placing thereunder pipes or conduits for the proper conduct of the business mentioned in this section, such use shall be made of said streets or roads without detriment to the public use thereof and subject to the consent of the municipal authorities of said village or the County Court of said county, respectively." WHY IT IS VETOED.

These provisions are, in my opinion, These provisions are, in my opinion, subject to the following objections:

First. This company is chartered as a railroad company only. The title of the original act indicated its purpose, and if the title had authorized it to operate and gas plants for the benefit public, individuals, or corpora-t would have been repugnant to the constitutional provision, which de-clares that "No law shall embrace more clares that "No law shall embrace more than one object, which shall be expressed in its title," and if these two objects could not have been united in the original bill, it cannot be done by amendment. The business of a railroad company is one thing, and that of a gas, or electric heat, light, power, and traction company another; the other two enterprises are incongruous; one is not in any manner incidental to the other; they cannot be blended in the same act. ot be blended in the same act

If a railroad company can, either in its original charter or by amendment, be authorized to engage in the business of furnishing gas, electric heat, light, or power to the public or to individuals or corporations, why could it not be au-thorized to engage in the selling of coal. number, the operation of planing-mills, and the construction of houses, etc. Why not spread over the entire field of

Why not spread over the entire field of business enterprise?
Second. It is provided that the streets of the town of Berkley and the roads in Washington magisterial district, in Norfolk county, may be used for the purpose of erecting and maintaining poles, wires, and necessary fixtures or placing theremaker pipes or conduits for the conduct of the business of furnishing gas, electricity, heat, light, etc., to the public, to individuals, or corporations, subject to or corporations, subject to of said town or the County Court of said county, respectively.

BILL UNCONSTITUTIONAL

In a recent message, in returning with-out my approval a bill, entitled an act to incorporate Basic City, Bridge-water, and Piedmont Railway Company, I discussed briefly the principle, which, I think, is violated by the provision just recited, and said: By condemnation a county acquires only and solely the right to use the land as a county road—the easement, as it is called; the freehold remains in the land-owners. The county an use it for no other purpose, nor can transfer its easement. Besides the it transfer its easement. Besides the laying of a railroad track upon the bed of a county road, constitutes an addi-tional servitude for which the landtion, and the selection contains no pro-vision requiring the consent of the land-owners, nor does it provide for compen-sation to them, and thereby "violates eation to them, and thereby "violates the constitutional intention when taking private property for public use, without compensation." Citing Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Williams, 26 Virginia, page 686, in which the Court held that an act (sections 1287 and 1230, Code), authorizing the construction of telegraph-lines along any public road, if the use of the highway he not obstructed, without providing any compensation ed, without providing any compensation to the land-owners, is unconstitutional; the erection of the telegraph-poles and wires constituting an additional servitude on the land. If the erection of telegraph-poles and wires constitute an additional servitude on the land, certainly the erection of electric-poles and wires or the laying of pipes and conduits constitute an additional servitude. If the doing of one entities the land-owners to compensation, surely the doing of the other does. If the failure of the act (sections 1287-1290) to provide compensawithout providing any compensation ions 1287-1299) to provide compensa-to the land-owners rendered that unconstitutions! the failure of this bill to so provide certainly renders it un-

CONSULT THE OWNERS. "Where an easement in land is ac-quired under the power of eminent do-tain for a particular use it cannot be de-toted to another inconsistent use without fue compensation to the owner."—See Wood on Railroads, Vol. I., page 170; also, pages 794 and 798. The fact that the consent of the muni-

pal authorities or county court respec-tively shall be obtained does not affect the question, for the consent of neither can give the railroad company the right to exercise an unconstitutional power.

These are my objections to this bill, briefly stated. Before concluding I trust I may be paraoned when I respectfully call attention to the growing tendency to embrace different objects in a bill. Much administration of the control of t in making the powers conferred apparently incidential to each other. Writers on statutory law lay great stress upon the importance of guarding against the bringing together into one bill subjects diverse in their nature, and having no necessary connection—incongruous matters and objects bearing no relation to CHARLES T. O'FERRALL, Governor,

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS TO-NIGHT.

To Consider the Elections Bills-Other Legislative Gossip.

It is understood that hone of the mem-bers will be committed by the action

It is understood that hone of the members will be committed by the action of the caucus.

The meeting of the House Committee of Propositions and Grievances to consider the various insurance bilis, which was to have been held to-night, has been postponed until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock in Room No. 5, on the upper floor of the Capitol.

An extended meeting of the Senate Committee on Fish and Game was held yesterday afternoon to consider the bill providing for the appointment of a fish commissioner. It was finally decided to report favorably a combination of the Mason and LeCato bills. The only difference is that the new measure provides that two members are to be appointed as experts in place of the Fish Commissioner, whose office is to be abolished; and the Board of the Chesapeake and its Tributaries is to take the peake and its Tributaries is to take the place of the three members provided for by the LeCato bill. The bill is prac-tically a compromise between the bill proposed by Mr. Mason and the sub-

proposed by Mr. Mason and the sub-stitute offered by Dr. LeCato.

The Mason hill provided that the ap-pointing power of the commission should be .vested in the General Assembly. whereas the bill prepared by the sub-committee, the two adjacent members to co-operate as experts with the Board of the Chesapeake are to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the

Vigorous speeches were made by Messrs. Mason and Little against the power of appointment being vested in the Governor, as being unusual and not in accord with the general course pursued in such case. On the other hand, Messrs. LeCate and Boykin spoke in favor of the proposed bill.

The measure will be reported to the Senate to-day. The sub-committee who prepared the bill are Messrs. Morris, Keezell, and Boykin.

Mr. C. G. Kizer, president of the Norfolk Typographical Union, and one of the most prominent members of the Southeastern Labor Union, is in the city, to place in the hands of Mr. A. B. McCulloch, chairman of the legisle B. McCulloch, chairman of the legisla-tive Committee of the Central Trades and Labor Council, of Richmond, papers endorsing and approving of the proposi-tion to have a board to collect labor

The hearing of the Trades Council The hearing of the Trades Council Legislative Committee before the House Committee on Labor and the Poor with regard to the bureau of labor statistics bill has been postponed until Tuesday night at 8 o'clock, when it will take place in the basement of the Capitol.

Hon. W. A. Fentress, ex-member of the House of Delegates from Fortsmouth, was on the floor of the House yesterday and was warmly greeted by his many friends.

The members of the General Assembly vill go to the Laurel Reformatory this afternoon at 4 o'clock on a special train provided by the Richmond, Fredericks-burg, and Potomac railroad. The party will return to the city at 6 o'clock. The Governor and other State officers have been invited.

The Senate Committee on Finance yesterday reported favorably a resolution to relieve General James G. Field of a judgment which the State has against him for certain fees which the Commonwealth claims he collected illegally. They also considered the bill to appropriate \$1,500 toward making the apartments of the Register of the Land Office fire-proof. Mr. R. A. Brock appeared for the bill, urged its Importance. No nction was taken.

### FUNERAL OF SERGEANT SEAL.

Will Take Place from Clay-Street Church This Morning.

The funeral of Sergeant Reuben T. Seal, the veteran member of the Richmond police force, who died Tuesday evening, in the 70th year of his age. will take place from Clay-Street Methodist church this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

will take place from Clay-Street Methodist church this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Rev. R. T. Wilson, formerly pastor of the church, but now in charge of a congregation in Petersburg, has been asked to officiate at the service, Rev. Herbert M. Hope, the present pastor and Rev. Mr. Potis, of Park-Place church, will assist Mr. Wilson. All of the officers of the Second District and ten officers from each of the other districts will attend the funeral in uniform.

The active pall-bearers are: Major B. F. Howard, Captain J. B. Angle, Captain Lucien Thomas, Sergeant Junius A. Cosby, Sergeant George W. Epps, Sergeant J. P. Jeter, Acting-Sergeant Charles Talley, and Sergeant John F. Shinberger.

The honorary pall-bearers are: Police-Commissioners L. C. Figg. Charles G. Bosher, and J. F. Jacobs; Dr. C. W. P. Brock, Dr. H. W. Davis, Messrs. S. H. Cottrell, J. L. Lindsey, George C. Cormick, and J. H. James.

The final rites were conducted over the remains of Mr. Alfred P. Sheild at his

remains of Mr. Alfred P. Sheild at his residence, No. 519 north Sixth street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The interment was at Hollywood Cemetery.

## WERE ARRESTED IN ASHLAND.

Two Young Men Who Did Not Appear in Court Yesterday.

Henry R. Hart and Wythe Blakey, young men of about 18 years, were arrested Tuesday afternoon for loitering in the neighborhood of the Woman's College, There is an ordinance prohibiting the loafing of any person around the female schools of the city, and Officer Shields, of the Second District, arrested the young men. They were bailed for their appearance in the Police Court yesterday morning, but failed to appear. Justice Crutchfield issued attachments for them. Late last night the following telegram was received by the Dispatch from Ash-

The two young men, Henry Hart and Wythe Blakey, who falled to answer to their names in Justice John's Court this morning, for gazing in the protected neighborhood of the Woman's College, were arrested here to-night upon a 'pho message from Richmond, and taken to the city by Town-Sergeant Trevillian. They had little to say about why they left

#### DR. HENRY DID NOT LECTURE. Called to Cincinnati by the Illness

of His Daughter. Dr. John Henry, the hypnotist, who has delivered lectures and formed a number of classes in and around Richmond, has been called to Cincinnati, and did not fill his engagement to appear before his

legislative class last night.

At the adjournment of the House yesterday Colonel Bigger announced that he had been requested to cancel Dr. Henry's appointment for the evening. as the illness of his daughter had neces-sitated his presence at home. It was not stated when he would be back. Dr. Henry left the Lexington Hotel on Saturday night last, and said he hoped to be able to return in a week or ten days.

## Sergeant Seal's Successor.

It has not as yet been decided when the Board of Police Commissioners will be convened to elect an officer to fill the place made vacant by the death of Ser-geant R. T. Seal. It is probable that the promotion will be made in the Se-cond District, and, that being the case, Sergeant Allen is at the head of the list.

## Scottish Liberal Club.

EDINBURGH, January 29.—At the annual meeting of the Scottish Liberal Club, held here this morning, Lord Rossbery, referring to the friction which existed in the organization, owing, to the fact that its membership includes both Liberals and Unionists, said he hoped that the different sections of the Liberal party would eventually become united. The election for members of the Governing Committee resulted in the return of seven Liberals and five Unionists.

At the entertainment of Pickett Camp Monday night, M'ss R. Estelle Shackle-Drummer and "A Tragedy in Past Parti-

The Democraic caucus for the purpose of considering the various elseviton bills which have been introduced will be held to-night at 8:30 o'clock, in the hell of the House of Delegates.

THE LOST HAWKINS.

Violation of Neutrality Law by Those in Charge of Her.

WAS THERE A TRAITOR ABOARD?

The Cuban Leaders Do Not Think There Was-History of the Purchase and Inspection of the

NEW YORK, January 29 .- This afternoon United States Attorney MacFarlane admitted that under instructions from Washington the authorities here had been investigating the doings of the Cuban revolutionists in this city for some time. He said that it is the duty of the Collector of the port to secure the necessary evidence, and that all prosecutions must be held under title 67 of the United States Revised Statutes.

"So far," Mr. MacFarlane sald, "no warrants have been issued in the case of the steamer Hawkins. The section of the neutrality-law applicable to the case is No. 5286, which reads: 'Every person within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, who begins or sets on foot, or provides for, or prepares means for any military expedition or enterprise from thence against any foreign State, is deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and subject to a fine not exceeding \$3,000

and subject to a fine not exceeding \$3,000 and three years' imprisonment."

Mr. MacFarlane said that it was for violating the section quoted that Captain Hughes and others of the steamer Laurada were recently tried at Charleston. Those responsible for the loss of the Hawkins, Mr. MacFarlane said, can be punished under the casualty act of June 10, 1874, which requires a report to be filed within five days by the owner, agent, or master of every wrecked vessel with or master of every wrecked vessel with the Collector of Customs in the district to which such vessel belongs. The Hawkins was purchased through

The Hawkins was purchased in the arresponsible American firm of high standing. She was bought in Baitimore, and was there examined from stem to stern, hall and machinery. She was pronounced staunch, swift, and seaworthy. was examined by an American expert She was examined by an American expert, and an engineer of known ability, honest and experienced. Even now there is no thought among the Cuban leaders here that the Hawkins was anything but what her examiners pronounced her. The cause of her sinking must be looked for somewhere else. Of course, there can be no public investigation, but a private one will be instituted.

WAS THERE A TRAITOR? The great fact which points toward a traitor aboard the boat is the exceedingly few ife-boats which the Hawkins car ried. It was not expected by whoeve gave the vessel its mortal injury tha every avenue of escape would thereby be cut off. If this be a correct suppo-sition, the result bears out the idea of

the traitor.

After the examination and purchase of the Hawkins at Baltimore, the ship was coaled in that city. She behaved splendidly on her trip up here, and seemed to fulfil every requirement admirably. She arrived here on the night of January 224, and then took on her arms and ammunition. When the Cubans had boarded her and she steamed for Cuba, early Sunday morning, every one was in the best of spirits. They thought that they had a vessel under them that would answer any and all calls that could

e made upon it. The Hawkins had on board 117 souls The Hawkins had on board 117 souls all told, of whom 161 were volunteers and sixteen were the crew. Fifty more were expected, but in the hurry of leaving port these men were left behind. There was plenty of room for them on board. After the examination of the Hawkins in Baltimore, she was re-examined in New York, What was found true at the first examination was more than substantiated at the second, when the

the first examination was more than sub-stantiated at the second, when the Cubans themselves looked the vessel over. The price paid for the ship was a shade under \$15.000. It was perfectly satisfactory. It was not until Monday night that a suspicion of anything wrong aboard the craft arose. Neither the cap-tain nor the engineer made the discovery that there was water in the engine-room. One of the volunteers found it out. The One of the volunteers found it out. The men were bustled out of their bunks, with hardly a chance to put on their clothes. The pumps that shortly before were known to be in good working order refused to answer their purpose. They were clogged. A resort to buckets was all these left to the varieties.

all that was left to the patriots. LOSS OF MEN, TEN. The survivors who were landed in Bos-ton reached New York last night. It was then finally known what the loss in men amounted to-ten, all told, of m five were volunteers and five mem-

whom five were volunteers and ave members of the Hawkins's crew.

Among those in authority the supposition that the Hawkins was not thoroughly seaworthy is not entertained.

Some one on board is held responsible for

Some Interesting Facts About the Hawkins from the Eastern Shore.

TASLEY, VA., January 29.-(Special.)-The fishing steamer J. W. Hawkins, which was sunk off Sandy Hook in a gale last Sunday night, while on a fillbustering expedition to Cuba, was owned by the American Fish Guano Com-

owned by the American Fish Grano Company, whose factory is located on Pungo-teague creek, about six miles south of Onancock. The steamer was registered in the custom-house at Onancock, and until one month ago was operated by her owners in catching fish in the Chesapeake bay, and in the seaside waters of the Eastern Shore of Virginia. About two weeks ago a man representing himself as John T. Smith, of New York, came to the custom-house in this town in company with A. J. Morse, treasurer of the American Fish Guano Company, and in the presence of Collector N. W. Nock Smith paid to Morse \$12,500, giving a mortgage on the steamer. The mortgage proved to be defective, and Collector Nock returned it to Smith's attorneys—Godwin & Sons, No. 69 Wall

and Collector Nock returned it o Smith's attorneys—Godwin & Sons, No. 69 Wall street, New York—for correction.

In view of subsequent developments it is believed that the transaction was virtually a sale, the mortgage being resorted to in order to avoid suspicion. After the transaction had been com-pleted Smith asked Collector Nock for a receipt for the mortgage, which, he said, he wished to show to others who were interested with him in the matter. The majority of the members of the American Fish Guano Company reside in New York and Brooklyn.

## Negroes Making Trouble.

Negroes Making Trouble.

ELKHORN, W. VA., January 29.—Five to eight hundred negroes are crowded in and about a hall in the suburbs of Elkhorn to-night, discussing the killing of Alex. Jones, the negro who, while drunk, shot several trainmen, and for so doing was lynched Monday night. Committees have been appointed and have personally called on the county officials of McDowell and asked for immediate action to bring the members of the mob to justice. The authorities refuse to have anything to do with the matter, and the negroes are making bold threats. The town officials have sworn in a large number of extra officers and armed them with Winchesters, to be in readiness should trouble break out. Large numbers of negroes from adjoining towns are pouring into Elkhorn.

The Cotton-Goods Trade.

The Guardian in its commercial article, says: In some degree prices have responded to the decline in American cotton at Liverpool, and buyers have found it easier to place business wherever engagements are scarce. Nevertheless, there is much firmness among producers who do not need to sell. The hope prevails that there will be an improvement

in cotton later. A diminution in the number of orders placed is noticeable. Sellers generally do not complain of a dearth of inquiry from India, but are annoyed at the fruitless questions necessary to secure small orders. The large reduction in stocks of piece-goods is accounted for by the fact that large contracts have recently been placed in Bombay. The demand for China in some quarters has been quiet. In others orders have been booked, though the low bids preclude business. Yarns prove inactive and easier. cotton later. A diminution in th

Emphatically No.

(Lynchburg News.) The Virginia Legislature must adjourn in a trifle over thirty days. In that time it will settle the fate of the Democratic party in Virginia. Will the Legis. lature make or break the party?-Danville

Well, we should answer the question emphatically, No! It would be a sac state of things if the "fate" of the Demostate of things if the "fate" of the Demo-cratic party in the State depended upon the action or non-action of a single ses-ssion of the Legislature. We suppose each delegate in the Legislature knows what he was sent there to do by his constituents, and will no doubt do his best to accomplish it. But it is unreason-able to suppose that each delegate can get everything he wants, or he on the majority side every time.

Register.

get everything he wants, or he on the majority side every time.

It is not true that the Legislature stands pledged to carry out any particular course of legislation. It is not pledged to call a convention to amend the Constitution, or to pass a new election law. Some members no doubt, stand so pledged. But if the majority of the Legislature shall think it unwise to legislate in that direction is that any reason why the minority, should complain and threaten to disrupt the whole Democratic party in the State? We should think not. We should think not.

We should think not.

Besides, our Danville contemporary is entirely premature in holding its rod over the Legislature thirty days before its labors are completed. There are five or six labors are completed. There are five or six new election bills now before the Legislature. How does the Register know that none of them will be adopted? And suppose none is adopted, will that be any reason in the world why any good Democrat should help throw this State into the hands of the Republican party? That sort of thing was tried in 1881, when Mahone and his party were placed in power.

Are there any Democrats in Virginia fool enough to try that experiment over again, under the new leadership of Colo-

again, under the new leadership of Colu-Any new election-law that the Legis-lature may enact will have its opponents, and the Republicans would be no better satisfied than they are under the Walton law. They were very glad to accept the result of that law in the elections of last November, which gave them a gain of one member of Congress, and more members in the Legislature than they had had for some years. Pt is fille to talk about any election law that will give entire satisfaction to everybedy, and, least of all, the Republicans, who will never be satisfied with any law that don't give them the advantage

American Methods Disapproved. ion of the estimates in the Landtag to-

lay, Deputy Lucckhoss thanked the government for having put a stop to the incontrollable systems of business pursued by American insurance companies which had amassed large fortunes from

## Telegraphic Briefs. El Paso, Tex.—Fitzsimmons broke the nose of his trainer, Fenchler, while boxing. Dr. Justice repaired the damage. The town is filling up with sports.

Tavares, Fla.—After a trial lasting six-een days, Irwin Jenkins, Marion Clinton, and William Myra were acquitted of what are known as "the Packwood mur-

Central Committee decided to hold the State convention, to name delegates to the national convention at St. Louis, on Wednesday, March 11th. Louisville, Ky.-The assignees of the

Belie of Nelson Distilling Company presented in court a statement of the assets and liabilities, as follows: Liabilities, \$10.248; assets, \$408.219. The fraudulent receipts are estimated at \$160.172. London.-The Daily News prints a dis-

patch from its Vienna correspondent stating that advices received there from Constantinople say that the British and Italian consuls arrived at Zeitoun on the 20th instant, after a terribly fatiguing journey, during which then encountered

Savannah, Ga.-A special from Black-Savannah, Ga.—A special from Blacksshear says: A boiler-explosion occurred at Offerman Milb, elever, miles north of here, with fearful and fatal results. Four boilers were wrecked, and also a good Quite a number of orders for structural bollers were wrecked, and also a good deal of machinery. Five negroes were instantly killed, two have died since, and another is dying from injuries he re-

Chicago, Ill,-The large department-store of Fessenden & Nashbour, on the West Side, was closed by the Sheriff on a chattel-mortgage for \$51,000, in favor of Marshail, F.e.d & Co., and one for \$10,000, in favor of the Metropolitan National Bank. The Habilities are given at \$125,000, and the assets, including stock, fixtures, and accounts, are placed at \$135,000.

St. Augustine, Fla.-The first gun of St. Augustine, Fia.—The first gan of the presidential campaign was fired at St. Augustine on the holding of the Republican convention of St. John's county to elect delegates to the convention to be held at Tallahassee. A strong McKinley delegation was elected, headed by John O. Tongue. Governor Morton had a representative on the ground, who was an employee of the New York Morning Advertiser. the New York Morning Advertiser.

Wilmington, N. C.—Judge Starbuck, of the Superior Court, upon application of Commander Francis Winslow, of the North Carolina Naval Reserves, whose commission has been revoked by Gover-nor Carr, has issued an order to Lieuten-ant-Commander George L. Morton, se-cond in command, to appear at Clinton, February 1st and show cause why he should not be restrained from promulgat-ing orders to the naval reserves or exerng orders to the naval reserves, or ising other functions of command.

Lancaster, Pa.-This city is suffering Lancaster, Pa.—This city is suffering from an epidemic of incendiary fires. Another one, which started in the tobacco-warehouse of Julius Ledderman, on Harrisburg avenue, completely destroyed the warehouse, with its contents, consisting of about 500 cases of tobacco, valued at \$15,000; fully insured. The contents of an adjoining tobacco-warehouse, occupied by C. W. Bitner & Co., Cyrus Adams, and F. W. Frayser, of New York, in which was a lot of leaf-tobacco, valued at \$15,000, was ruined by smoke.

Pretoria.-In view of the fact that seveof the mining companies operating the South African republic are conin the South African republic are considering the project of closing their mines. President Kruger has issued a proclamation asserting that he has reasons for suspecting that this action is prompted by the same spirit that provoked the recent disorders in the Tranvaal, and he therefore, while promising in every way possible to promote the supply of native labor, and otherwise to protect and develop the miring industry, warns any persons who may create disturbances in the republic that the most severe penalties will be enforced. enforced.

Sirmingham, Ala.—Captain Joseph F. haston, candidate for the Democratic mination for Governor of Alabama, so some days ago received a chal-Birmingham, who some days ago received a challenge from Representative R. H. Clark to a joint discussion, mailed to Mr. Clark the following reply: "Birmingham, lanuary 29, 1896. Hon. R. H. Clark, Mobile, Ala.: Dear Sir, -Upon receiving your letter I was inclined to accept your challenge to a joint discussion; but, upon reflection, and after receiving numerous rotests from leading Democrats from all sections of the State, including the chairman and many members of the State Democratic Executive Committee, I am of the opinion that such discussion will not tend to harmonize our party or strengthen our lines for the August election, and I therefore respectfully decline your proposition. Respectfully, Joseph F. Johnston."

NATIONS.

Grand Lodge of Tennessee Asks Co-Operation Everywhere, to the End That the Danger of War May Re Averted.

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 29.-"To All Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons Throughout the World-Greeting:

"The Grand Lodge of Tennessee, now sitting in annual communication in the city of Nashville, send their fraternal greeting to the brethren of the Mystic Tie wheresoever dispersed, and sincerely hope and pray that the war-clouds which now seem hovering over the nations of the earth will soon be dispersed, and the white wings of peace will again cast their lengthening shadows over the world,

"To this end we urge upon every Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Massons meeting during the year 1896 to issue some fraternal sentiment favoring a peaceful termination of all international strife; also, that they use their great influence with the war-making and peace-keeping Powers of the two worlds, o exhaust all bonorable and peaceful to exhaust all honorable and peaces

eans to settle all contention without sort to arms. War between nations means death and destruction and untold agonies, and we who believe in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man cannot refrain from raising our voice in con-demnation of the needless shedding !

"Brethren, we greet you, and strike hands with you in bringing about a peaceful solution of the impending dan-

#### GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT. Status of the Ticket-Limit Matter-Appeal to Caldwell.

CHICAGO, ILI., January 29,-As expected, the Chicago Great Western railroad appeared to Chairman Caldwell for relief from the action of the Western Passenger Association in refusing to extend the limit of the Grand Army of the Republic encampment tickets to thirty days. The chairman must render a decision within five days, and, under the circumstances, it will be against the appellant. The Great Western will then will take individual action by extending the limit to thirty days, General-Passe ville encampment, and he looked for similar action to be taken by the other

Paul lines. The Joint Traffic Association has made a stand against cheap excursion business in its territory, and there is little comfort in its mandate for the Grand Army people,

that no lower rate than one fare for the round trip be made. The Joint Traffic Association claims jurisdiction over all business reaching jurisdiction over all business reaching Buffalo, and the Central Traffic Associa-tion, which is now being reorganized with

### IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

The Lake-Ore Pool an Accomplished Fact-Transactions. NEW YORK, January 29,-The Iron

Age, in its weekly review of the iron and metal trade to-morrow, will say:

The latest news indicates that the Lakeore pool is an accomplished fact. One ore pool is an accomplished fact. One
of the most important features of the
arrangement is reported to be that the
Bessemer maximum has been placed at 7
phosphorus, which would let in a good
deal of Messaba ore, which has hitherto
been forced on the market as non-Bessemer ore. mer ore. The long monotony in the steel rail trade

1.000 tons in the latter. There is a little more doing, too, in the wire trade, and there is some awakening in the rod mar-tet in consequence. ket in consequence, Copper has stiffened up somewhat, under the influence of a speculative movement

# Pass the Maupin Bill.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: I cannot understand why our legisla-tors can hesitate to pass a law like the Maupin bill, to suppress pool-selling and gambling at race-tracks. Is the object of the races at the agricultural fairs to win money? What stronger appeal can there be than from the Alexandria delethere be than from the Alexandria delegation of ministers and others, pleading for the protection of their families. If they fail to pass this bill, or something that will suppress such a curse to the State, their sears will be filled by others, who will heed the wishes of the people of the whole State. I have been breeding horses for a number of years, and have never felt the heed of protection from pool-sellers and gamblers. If the life of the Virginia State Agricultural Society is dependent upon pool-selling and gambling at her race-track, the sooner she sells out and closes up, the better for the State. for the State. A HENRICO FARMER AND BREEDER

## The Snow-Man Cracks a Joke.

OF HORSES.

(Harper's Round Table.)
"You look very warm," said the sun to the snow-man.
"Why shouldn't I?" retorted the snow-"I've got on my meltin' overcoat."

Revolution in Khartoum LONDON, January 29.—A dispatch from airo to the Pail Mall Gazette says that a revolution has broken out in Khartoum, and that the tribes from the interior have come to the support of the Mahdi's

rmer followers and overthrown him.

NEW YORK, January 29.—The members of the Cotton Exchange voted to-day in favor of establishing a clearing-house by 157 ayes to 56 nays.

An enterprising inventor at Calaveras

is having built a machine by which he proposes to revolutionize the present methods of the tunnelling, the capacity methods of the tunnelling, the capacity of the device for "sawing out a tunnel," as claimed, "being at the rate of twenty-three feet a day. The apparatus is described as being twelve feet long, four feet wide, and six feet high, and, with the 14-horse-power engine which runs it, weighs some 6,200 pounds. The principle is that of a circular-saw. Sixty drill-points attached to each of two wheels, 4 feet in diameter and 8 feet wide, make 600 revolutions per minute. The points are one half an inch apart, every revolution feeding one eighth of an The points are one half an inch apart, every revolution feeding one eighth of an inch, and the enthusiastic inventor declares that it will cut twenty feet of a 6x8 tunnel in a day in the hardest rock. The latter, being crushed as fine as wheat grains, is carried to the rear and dumped in a car. The drill-points weigh one fourth of a pound each, last four days, and are kept cool by means of a steady stream of water. Three men are required to run the machine. are required to run the machine.

Old papers for sale at Sc. g hundred at Dispatch office,

A PLEA FOR PEACE BETWEEN THE & Just the Thing

for this weather are our LIGHT-WEIGHT TOP COATS. You'll have a need for just such a garment for months to come yet-handy all the year () round-and now you have such an inducement ( offered you to buy one,

You can't help buying when you try on one of our DRAB MELTONS and we tell you the price is only \$6. Was \$12.

YOUMAN'S SPRING HATS just arrived.

# go. H. BERRY & CO.

Additional Facts Regarding the the Curious Action of Light.

(New York Times.) Some of the photographs of objects invisible to the naked eye, made by Professor Rontgen, of Wurzburg, have reached England, and are causing comment by men skilled in photography in

The name "cathode rays" seems already The name "cathode rays" seems already the accepted term for the form of radiant energy which has the peculiarity of being stopped by transparent glass, and of passing through ground glass, wood, metal, and human flesh. The use of this term comes, of course, from the tact that the rays are excited at the cathode, or negative, pole of a Crookes's tuke in artica.

Crookes's tuke is climbly a medification tive, pole of a Crookes's take in artica. Crookes's tube is climply a modification of Geissler's tube, it consists of an egg-shaped builb of glass, from which the air has been almost exhausted. At the end the positive current is brought into the tube by means of a fused platinam wire and a small disk, shaped piece. the tube by means of a fused platinary wire and a small disk-shaped pices of aluminium is placed at the end of the wire. On the lower side of the tube is the spot where a similar disk of aluminium receives the current which has been transmitted through the vacuum. Where the current enters is called the anode, and where it leaves is called the anode. These are otherwise known as the positive and negative poles, and are cited indicated by a plus and minus sign, respectively.

Professor Crookes passed an 'itciric current through this tube and it gave out brilliant phospharescent effects, as

Professor Crookes passed an circlife current through this tube and it gave out brilliant phosparescent effects, as usual in such cases. Near the cathode, however, was a small, tark spot, all the more remarkable on account of the brilliant light around it. Professor Cookes, investigating certain effects on bodies in the tube, such as a small Mattese cross of aluminium, found that some remarkable energy was manifesting itself there. This was the beginning which led up to Professor Rontgen's fiscovery. Professor Rontgen's discovery.
Arthur Bowes, of Salford, England, who

has seen photographs made by Professor Rontgen, has written a latter to the London Photographic News, part of which is here reproduced. Mr. Howes in a civil engineer, employed by the city of Salford, and is an ameteur photographer of some distinction. He says in Lis

By the kindness of Professor Schuster,

ter:

By the kindness of Professor Schuster, of the Owens College, Manchester, I have been able to examine the photographs sent to this country, and obtain some particulars of the marvellous discovery they illustrate, made by Professor Rontgen, of Wurzberg, As some of your readers may be aware, these photographs demonstrate the possibility of photographing through substances which are opaque to ordinary light.

It has long been known that in experimenting with electric discharges through glass tubes, which have been exhausted more or less completely of air, there is produced a strong phosphorescence of fluorescence in the glass walls of the tube, Some years ago Heriz showed that these phosphorescent emanations would permeate thin metal, and in 1830 Dr. Lenard described before the Royal Pruesian Academy of Sciences at Berlin an arrangement by which the rays were made to pass through a plate of aluminium .002 millimetres thick. This plate, while quite opaque to ordinary light, permitted the rays from the Geissier tube to permeate it, rendering the air faintly luminous and creating a strong odor of ozone.

Professor Rontgen's discovery is that, in addition to this phosphorescence, another radiation of a hitherto unknown mature is produced, which is capable of penetrating through all bodies, though not to the same extent. Wood and human flesh are more easily penetrated

or penetrating through all bodies, though not to the same extent. Wood and human flesh are more easily penetrated by it than glass, and, although its effects do not make themselves visible to the human eye, they can be recorded

photographically.
Thin plates of metal offer little opposition to its passage, and can be photographed through almost as readily as
can a pane of glass with ordinary daylight. The first photograph which Professor Schuster showed me was a halfclass grint on albumengager, exhibitplate print on albumen-paper, exhibit-ing the effect of interposing a human hand between the scource of light and

the sensitive plate.

The outlines of the flesh were only faintly defined, because the flesh was comparatively transparent to the radiations; the bones of the fingers were very plainly shown, with the knuckles clearly defined; a signet-ring on one finger was the most distinct feature in the picture. The whole effect was that of a hadly-defined skeleton hand, with

a ring on one finger.

No camera had been used, because, as Professor Schuster explained, the new light-or radiation, as the Professor preferred to call it-differed from ordinary light in some of its most essential nght in some of its most essential car-tures. So far as is yet known, it can neither be reflected nor refracted: the lens has no power to concentrate it and form an image in the usual way. All the photographs taken with it are in the nature of shadows, formed by interposing various substances in the path of the

Another photograph showed a mariner's compass or similar dial which had been photographed while inclosed in a metal case. The dial was about two inches in diameter, and well defined. In another experiment the source of light had been placed at one side of a wooden door, placed at one side of a wooden door, while the plate had been exposed on the other side, and in the resulting picture the internal markings of the wood were revealed, as well as the outlines of a metal hash or fastener.

A photograph of a place of zinc, composed of several strips of zinc rolled into one apparently homogeneous mass, revealed distinct striations in the interior of the metal. One of the most instruc-

of the metal. One of the most instru of the metal. One of the most instruc-tive of the photographs was produced by passing the radiations through thin slabs of various materials, such as glass, Ice-land spar, fron, and aluminium. The relative amount of obstruction offered to the rays was made manifest by the vary-ing depths of tint in the photograph, and Professor Schuster pointed out that the opacity appeared to vary in the same relation as the density. relation as the density.

The heavy substances, such as from lead, glass, Iceland spar, offered more obstruction than did lighter substances such as wood, paper, aluminium, or flesh and this holds good, quite irrespective o the behavior of these substances with ordi the behavior of these sustained wood are comparatively transparent to the emanations, it will be seen that a photograph can be taken on a plate inclosed in a dark slide without drawing the shutter of the slide.

Mr. Bowes makes the remarkable suggestion that the spiritualistic mediums must have known all along of the new

must have known all along of the new light. He says:
Surely, the spiritualistic mediums who produce ghostly photographs for the editication of Mr. W. T. Stead, and others will rejoice that science has begun to confirm their assertious at last. I asked the professor if the photographing of an object inclosed in a metal box did not bok like clairyoyance or something more incredible, but he smilingly refused to commit himself to any opinion.

As to the genuineness of the photo-

fessor Rontgen holds a high position the scientific world, and while his entirely beyond suspicion, he is ciently astute not to have been made victim of others. There is no doubt the discovery he has made is on the utmost importance, and its unit development in the fields of physical medical science may lead to the extent of our knowledge over year fields held. of our knowledge over vast fields him

of our knowledge over vast helds hills undreamed of.

Another correspondent of the sajournal, Lesle Miller, gives his view the matter as follows:

To conclude, cathods rays are distunces set up to the luminiferous other an electric current, which are better the tray nor electric rays but have light rays nor eletric rays, but have so of the properties of both. They can light, as the substances that offer greatest obstruction to light may little to them. They are also able, u light rays, to pass round an obstruction

fransformers, to transform up to necessary tension, can be employed. Lentard used a coll which gave above inch spark in air between spheres, the length of the spark modifies the ture of the rays, and from the incre-

Journal of Photography, says: It is, of course, well known that halold suits of silver are not only a tive to light, but that invisible in a capable of being developed are product by pressure, by e-sciricity, and by Carlo chemicals, such, for instance, as the populosphites.

The following extract from Guillenia in the capable of th

"Electricity and Magnetism," page, and edited by Professor Sylvanus Thompson is not without inferest or bearing upon this subject, as, at least, leading to considerable speculation as to whether they last experiments of Professor Rontge last experiments of Professor Rontge do not support the theory that the at-tion of light on the silver haloid is mather photo-clientrical than photo-chemical. In speaking of Faraday's discover of the magnetic power of magnets o-light it is stated that Clerk Maxwell of duced the theory "that light itself simply an electro-magnetic phenomenous that which we call waves of light are simply an electro-magnetic phenomenor that which we call waves of light are mechanical waves at all, but are in mensely rapid electric displacements taking the place in the all-pervadit ether of space. \* It is believed in the editor of this work that this theory which which is now in the main accepted by all the younger generation of physicists, will be able, with proper modification and development, to expain the curious foliation existing between electricity and

ical properties of light."

Crookes, in his presidential address to the British Association, in 1888, drew attention to an extremely graphic illustrustion of the grouping of the elements according to the periodic law, and, roughly speaking, this might be likened to a pendulum with ever-decreasing amplitude, and at various points the elements fall into line, being respectively electro-negative and electro-positive. Thus the four leaf properties of light, hatolds, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, are electro-negative, while silver

This being the case then, might it not as to be disassociated. Muchin and Waterhouse have proved the passages of a current of electricity when light falls on a film of silver salts, and Mr. Bolas, in his affiliation lecture, suggested that the developer might merely close an electric circuit.

A New York physician, who is an dent and distinguished amateur phographer, said yesterday that he though one of the great values of Profession Rontger's discovery would be the impeter which it would give to wak on color photography. In his opinion it was invisible rays at the violet end of spectrum which kept color photogra-from being now in every-day use. W he hoped from Professor Res gen's covery was the second to the professor of the second of the professor of the second of the s covery was that photographic inventors would be able to use it so us to exclude the invisible rays from the camera.

The St. Paul Moved a Little. The St. Paul Moved a Little.

NEW YORK, January 29.—The wreckers at work attempting to float the
stranded steamer St. Paul took advantage of a favorable tide at 4 o'clock
this morning, and succeeded in moving
the big ship about tweaty foot. The
stern of the vessel was also moved senward about four degrees. This is reward about 4 degrees. This is reward about 4 degrees. This is regarded by officials bere as a very important gain, and improves greatly the portant gain, and improves greatly the chances of floating the vessel at the high spring tide to-morrow, when a strengous effort will be made to float the

Votes for General Buckner, FRANKFORT, KY., January 29.-The FRANKFORT, KY. January 2 joint ballot for senator to-day re in a continuation of the deadlock anti-Blackburn Democrats votes General Simon Bolivar Buckner.

## DEATHS.

CLARKE.-Died, on January 20th, in Manchester, Mr. WILLIAM E. CLARKE aged Il years and 5 months. The toueral will be preached at 10 West-End Methodist church TFIS (Thursday) EVENING at 4 o'clock. All frie are most respectfully invited to atten-Baltimore papers please copy

PHILLIPS.-Died, at 311 West Ca street, Sunday morning, January 20th at 11:25, Mrs. SALLY PHILLIPS, in the 83d year of her age.

Her funeral took place Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the Grave-Street Baptist church.

Washington parers places copy.

Washington papers please copy. MEISEL-Died, January 29, 1896, at 100 P. M. at the residence of his mother.
Mrs. Philip Metsel, Sr., "Chelsea," Herrico county, WILLIAM FREDERICA,
second son of the late Philip Melsel, Sr.,
in the 23d year of his age.

Atlanta (Ga.) papers please copy. SEAL.-Died, January 28, 1896, at the P. M., at his residence, 1122 west Marshall street Sergeant REUBEN T. SEAL

in the first year of his age.

The funeral will take place from ClarStreet Methodist Episcopal church ToDAY (Thursday) at 3 P. M. Friends of the family invited to attend.